PRESERVED

App. F. IX-4

1930-1.

File No. 39-30

Previous References

C. V 37-29 (1-5, 12, 19) C. U

Serial Nos. 1, 3-8

Later References

PRESERVED

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Series.

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Administration Report of the Veterinary Dept for 1929-30.

D 5252-316 dt 15-11-31.

Dir of Agri. Rev. Com
Insp. of Police.
Heads of other Depts
W. C. & Ds.

Rangoon 15

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 38 of 1930.

Serial No.	
	Letter No C 7766 of 30-31 dd 9.9.30 from the Dir. Submits his Annual administration Report of the Vety. Deptt for 29-30 Subd with draft review.
	2 It was stated in last year's rejn. orders would be issued shortly to the supply of breeding bulls. Please [illegible] the relevant file
	3 Subd Memo required is put up with D 22 and was subd to Fd Secy on 17.10.30.
	4 Please put up as soon as reminded
	5 Subd with AE 162-29 Sh 1 & 2 & f.p. No D 4815-24/AE 85-30-4 & 1.11 On the subject.
	6 This is not the file I wanted, the one connected with the recn of the C.S. Improvement Committee
	Please type draft as revised
	Typed draft subd 9 Opt. for approval
	10 First Member
	11 Cdtg
	Duncan.
	12
	13 Please marked receipt
	14

C.W.

What about the Draft rules for the Control Cattle Shows & fairs replied by the Committee

DD 7/10.

The opinions of Des other Mbrs Cls & of Distt have been called for. 47-28 - The file has been requisitioned for by Hd Quarters today.

(C) 47-28 Simla

Put up 7/11 in Assembly 28/10. T

12 NOV. 1930

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL 8 NOV. 1930 No. 4735

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 02553—50,000—GPB—8-7 30

The Dir of Agri; The Revenue Comr, The I.G. of police
ers of other departments. D.C.s of Districts &
sidents of District Boards & The Press Table.
rder No. D. 5252-316 A7/S "/30
ecords the administration Report of the Civil
ary Dept for the year 1929-30 with observations

1

mbd with ~~a D.F.N.~~ The Director of Agriculture
pointed out that in the 2nd line of
the order portion of the fo a small
error has crept in. Instead of
saying "995 fresh ~~cases~~ cases" he would
have "995 fresh outbreaks". Necessary
corrections have been made ~~in the file~~
in as per orders & the file is resubd
with a D.F.N.

Ca 16 days
17/11 Ca 18/11

10/11

Bn.
19/11
Ca 19/11

17

Asst Secretary.

12 yrs
CSS
20/11

19 D.F.N. for approval

Ca 21/11

20 Final Note signed by the Member
in Charge.

Bn.
24/11 Ca 24/11

24/11
Dewan.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
5 NOV 1930

OFFICE OF THE
FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
19 NOV. 1930
No. 5704

OFFICE OF THE
FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
21 NOV. 1930
No. 5247

Final Note by the First Member of Council.

Subject:—

Review on the report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1929-30.

I submit herewith for the gracious perusal of His Highness, the report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1929-30 and the Government Review thereon.

C S Ba Casimd Caramiga

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bangalore,
24th November 1930.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the First Member of Council on the subject of the Review on the report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1929-30,

for His Highness' gracious ~~approval~~ perusal.

M. N. Krishna Rao
Offg. Dewan.

Bangalore,
25th November 1930.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for 1929-30 and Government review thereon.

Order.

(6

/ 2245

C 187.

General and Revenue
Secretariat

Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Dept for 1929-30 and Govt. Review thereon

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders ~~before~~/after issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

R. Rangachari
Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

..... Dev ..... Department.

5733/12

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

11800/3/12

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. by 3/12/29

2062/2/12

THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Dev Secy with Comps

RB 6/12

6/12

Press Secs 12 Bm 2/12

NOTE.—Comm. sheet

CENTRAL & REV. SECT. 725

General and Revenue Secretariat — C.V File No. 39 of 1930.

Serial No.	
	30 Dft forwarding four copies of the Report of the C.V.D. for the year ended 30/6/30 with the Govt Reviews thereon is subd for approval. HHD 31 Issue 11/4/31 32 Ch the para. headed "Public Conveyances & Animals" wherein a report has been called for from the S.A.P. Please remind this secretariat when it is received. JA Ce 4/4
4	To The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident No. Pol. 996 dt 6/4/31 Fds four copies of the report.
Secs.	33 Draft subd as per para 32. HHD 9/4/31 34 Issue Ce 9/4
R	Issued D. 9598 dt 14/4/31
5	From The Secy to the Hon'ble the Resident No. 3568/172 of 1931 dt 16/5/31 Acknowledges receipt of four copies referred to in Sl 4 above.
	35 Subd for perusal. HHD 21/5/31 36 Ce 20/5
6	From The Inspector-General of Police No C 16/31 dt 29/8/31 States that the Asst Superintendent of Police Mysore city reports that 21 cases

Sec. & Rev. Secretariat — 17 APR. 1931 — Development Branch

Sec. & Rev. Secretariat — 1 JUNE 1931 — Development Branch

Notes—Cont.

8) 2665
85-6

C.V. File No. 39 of 1930 | General and Revenue Secretariat

animals were dealt with during 1929-30 and that the Supdt of Police, Bangalore city & Taluk, has submitted a nil statement. Submd for perusal with reference to para 32 above.

SO 38 Evidently the Supdt of Police Bangalore city & Taluk prepared a Nil return and despatched it on 19th Aug 1931 i.e. to answer the reference made to him by the D.G.P after the receipt of our Comms in the latters office. The nil Statement may no doubt be evidence of the fact that no cases of cruelty to animals were dealt with by the Police of Bangalore city - but it can not mean that such cases were not reported (brought to the notice) of the Police by the Veterinary Inspectors. (Please see the reports of the C.V.D under Jutka ponies for the past two years — May the C.V. Dept be asked to Specify the cases reported by the Vety Inspectors to the Police of the Bangalore city - so that the Question Why the Police did not take necessary action may be further investigated.

No 9598 dated 14 April

39 Pages

Flags J & P and also pa of the Review for & para 5 Publica Animals of the

Two pleases 2

K.P. 29/8.

SO The C. V. Dept may be asked to Specify the Cases reported by the Vet. Inspectors to the Police

29/8/31

General and Revenue Secretariat | C.V. File No. 39 of 1930.

2245

Serial No.

TYPING SECTION 1 SEP 1931 GENL. & REV. SECTT.

61 Dft Subd.
KP 31/8/31
42 Ghee 31/8/31

7 To, The Dist Supdt
No J 1396 dt 2-9-31
Requests him to furnish particulars of the specific cases of drunkenness annulled declared unfit for use by Village Inspectors & reported to the Police of the Bangalore city & Taluk

See A

GENL. & REV. SECTT. ASSIST. 4 SEP 1931 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.

8 From the Dist Supdt
no Roc 705-C.V.77/31-32 dt 9/12/31
States that the whole para relating to 'Jattika Parties' might well have been deleted as this should not be included in the Administration report

Subd with reference to para 39 above.

The Supdt, C.V.O. states that no specific cases of cruelty in Bangalore city & Taluks were reported to the police during 1929-30 and that the Jattika conveyance has practically disappeared since the celebrated Motor buses. The last sentence in the same para refers to the half yearly inspections in the Mysore plains, other than the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

If approved, the file may be recorded as no further investigation is necessary

Sd/ 15/12

Flag J.

GOVT. SECRETARIAT DEVELOPMENT 16/12

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

WD 70—GBPM—80,000—13-8-31.

For perusal. The papers will be filed.
Dev. Secy. 16/12 15/12/31

C.V. 39-30-1

(1)

Letter No.C.776 of 30-31 dated 9th September 1930 from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore.

....

2245

I have the honour to forward herewith (in triplicate) the report on the working of the Agricultural and Associated Works etc. (Agricultural, Civil Veterinary and Forest) for the year 1929-30.

"COPY"

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year ending 30th June 1930.

Introduction.

The special feature ofthe year under report has been the very marked reduction in the outbreaks of Rinderpest. This is shown by the fact that while the year opened with 728 Rinderpest outbreaks it closed with only 73 the lowest number existing in the State at any time during the past five years. While this may be due partly to a natural periodic depression in the severity of rinderpest epidemics there can be no doubt whatever that the main cause has been the intensive campaign of Serum Simultaneous inoculation. As Major Simpson points out the active immunisation of no less than 5,30,000 cattle during the past five years must undoubtedly have checked the spread of this our most serious cattle disease.

The efficacy of the Serum Simultaneous method of inoculation has been established beyond a doubt. The mortality after inoculation has continued very low. In 11 villages where animals had been inoculated more than three years ago, and where rinderpest broke out not a single animal among those that had been inoculated contracted the disease. The same results were obtained in 25 villages where serum simultaneous inoculations have been carried out during the past three years.

Cattle Fairs have continued to be serious sources and the spread of rinderpest. No less than thirty two outbreaks were traced to the large fairs held at Hassan, Hemagiri, Channakatte, Togarsi and Harihar. A still more serious source appears to be the cattle dealers who purchase cattle at low prices in infected villages. The rules issued in Government Order No.D.5330-C.V.47-28-14 of the 22nd November 1929 have as their object the prevention of cattle movement from villages have undoubtedly been already been productive of benefit. These rules can however be effectively enforced only if outbreaks are promptly reported. While the Superintendent reports that there has been an improvement in reporting during the year the conditions in this regard are still very unsatisfactory in districts. Each month [illegible]

and equipment of these institutions in many cases leave much to be desired there is very gratifying evidence of the interest of leading citizens in the provision of suitable buildings. A dispensary building erected at Channarayapatna by Patel Venkata Gowda of Sravanabelagola was opened by the Second Member of Council on the 17th November 1929 while another erected by Doulat Hanumiah Chetty at Lalvalli was opened by the Dewan on the 17th April. A third building erected at Tiptur by the late Sowcar Sivanamjappa and his son Mahalingappa was completed during the year and has since been opened by the Dewan. Two further buildings at Saklespur and Shirthalli respectively are in the course of construction. When these are completed we shall have seven excellent dispensary buildings erected by - private enterprise in the State. It is significant to note that in our two large cities Bangalore and Mysore~~xxxxxx~~ where the accommodation of our Veterinary Hospitals is poor and where the need is greatest we have not yet had any evidence of this particular kind of public spirit. The need in Mysore City is particularly great.

There was a slight fall in the admissions to Veterinary institutions and/in the daily attendance during the year. The Superintendent ascribes this to the fact that Veterinary -- Inspectors have had to spend so much of their time away from headquarters attending to outbreaks of contagious diseases. This can, I believe, hardly be the explanation for they have had fewer outbreaks to deal with during 1929-30 than they did in the previous year. The explanation I think lies in the fact ~~that~~ the outbreaks of foot and mouth disease which supplied a very considerable number of the cases ~~located~~ treated at Veterinary Dispensaries during the previous year have been much less severe during the year under report. This is as the Superintendent points out also the reason for the fall in the number of cases treated on tour. There is in any case, room for considerable improvement in the future at these institutions. Steps

village cattle is concerned the institutions can never take the place of treatment of animals on the spot by officers on tour. While statistics go to show that about 50% of the animals treated in Veterinary Institutions come from villages the villages served lie for the most part within a radius of from 5 to 10 miles from the town in which theinstitution is placed.

Another important feature of the years work has been the scientific investigations conducted by the two extra Assistant Superintendents engaged on this work. These -- investigations have had to do with Johne's disease Anthrax sheep-pox and parasitic diseases mainly of sheep. The two officers have done a very creditable amount of work. Laboratory accommodation of an insufficient character has been provided in the Mycological Laboratory of the Agricultural Department and this undoubtedly has helped greatly. However it must I think be obvious that satisfactory conditions for work will be provided only if the scheme for a combined Serum and Health Laboratory is carried into effect.

I have to express my appreciation of the energetic and able manner in which Major Simpson andthe staff working under him have carried out the work entrusted to them.

****

Director of Agriculture

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MYSORE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1929-30

ADMINISTRATION.

Mr.K.Krishniengar continued to officiate as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, from the commencement of the year until 18th Sept.1929, when I returned from leave. I was in charge of the Department from 18th September 1929 to the end of the year.

Mr.K.Krishniengar reverted to Assistant Superintendent, Mysore District, but availed himself of six months leave on average salary from the afternoon of the 18th September 1929.

Consequent on the amalgamation of Veterinary services in the State, the following transfers of officers were ordered during the year in the interests of Public service:-

1. Mr.C.K.Srinivasiengar, Assistant Superintendent, Bangalore Division, was transferred to Shimoga Division. He took charge at Shimoga on 24th February 1930, and relieved Mr.B.V.Venkatachar.

2. Mr.B.V.Venkatachar, Assistant Superintendent, Shimoga, on being relieved, was transferred to the Military Department as Veterinary Officer, Mysore Lancers and Transport Corps. He took charge on the 5th March 1930 from Subedar T.V.Manickaraj.

3. Subedar T.V.Manickaraj, Assistant Veterinary Superintendent, Military Department, on being relieved was appointed Assistant Superintendent, Bangalore Division. He took charge of the Division on the 18th March 1930.

4. Mr.K.N. Srinivasan continued as Assistant Superintendent of the Tumkur Division.

5. Mr.N.H.Patankar, senior Veterinary Inspector, continued in charge of the Mysore Division during the absence, on leave, of Mr.K.Krishniengar, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Division, till 18th March 1930.

6. Messrs P.U.Nayar, and K. Ranganatha Rao, Assistant Superintendents,

continued as Supernumerary officers for the investigation of animal diseases in the State.

SEASONAL CONDITIONS.

The seasonal conditions during the year under report, were on the whole fair, though owing to the failure of the rains for three months in parts of the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, and Mysore the outlook caused anxiety, but with an early North-west monsoon, conditions improved.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The year opened with 728 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 72 of Blackquarter, 12 of Anthrax, 17 of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, and 72 of other contagious diseases, requiring attention.

During the year 995 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 1,628 of Blackquarter, 2,013 of Anthrax, 494 of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, and 2,389 of other contagious diseases were registered.

1,650 outbreaks of Rinderpest, 1,606 of Blackquarter, 871 of Anthrax, 204 of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, and 990 of other contagious diseases were personally attended to by the staff.

In 1,414 outbreaks of Anthrax, 305 of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and 1,169 of other contagious diseases, written instructions were sent to Patels advising the necessary precautionary measures to be adopted, and requesting them to report the progress of the disease in their villages.

On the whole there has been an improvement in Village Officers reporting outbreaks at the onset, but there are still a great number of these officers who are indifferent, and do not record the deaths from contagious diseases.

RINDERPEST - At the commencement of the year Rinderpest was prevailing in three Taluks of the Kolar District, in four Taluks in each of the Mysore, and Hassan Districts, and in two of the Chitaldrug Districts, but towards the latter part of the year the disease

disease broke out in parts of the Bangalore, Tumkur, Kadur, and Shimoga Districts. It was very severe in the Malvalli, Mandya, and Chamrajnagar Taluks in the Mysore District, in the Hassan, Arsikere, Belur, and Alur Taluks in the Hassan District, in the Sagar, Sorab, and Honnali Taluks in the Shimoga District, and in the Chikmagalur, and Kadur Taluks of the Kadur District. The spread of disease in the second half of the year, synchronised with the holding of Cattle Fairs in the State. The major fairs held at Hassan, Hasmagiri, Chinchunkatte, Tagarsi, and Marikar were responsible for the spread of the disease through cattle being brought to these fairs from infected villages of the Bombay Presidency, and Coorg, bordering the State. Thirty two outbreaks of rinderpest were traced to these fairs, eighty three were traced to cattle dealers purchasing cattle brought from infected areas to the weekly markets at Timi Kanumbe, Alur, and Gandsi, and marching them through villages

The District Magistrates of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, and Shimoga, co-operated with the Department and stopped some of the Fairs in their jurisdiction, under the rules framed under Regulation No.6991-Legis-61, dt 18/12/1899. They also prohibited the movement of cattle from infected villages whenever this was recommended by this Department to prevent the spread of disease. The rules framed under Government Order No.D.5330-C.V.47-28-14, dated 22nd November 1929 in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation VI of 1899, as amended by Regulation II of 1927, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in supersession of Government Notification No.6991-Legis.61, dated 18th December 1899, together with the active co-operation of the Revenue Officers, have had much to do in preventing movement of cattle from infected areas, in furthering inoculation, and thus in controlling disease. This, together with the large number of animals, viz 5,30,394, protected by active immunisation against rinderpest during the past five years, has undoubtedly stopped the spread of the disease, which is proved by the fact that at the end of the year there were only 73 outbreaks still requiring attention

attention, the smallest number since April 1925.

In this connection I must also mention that a steady and plentiful supply of highly potent serum from the Mysore Serum Institute, was responsible for the amount of preventive work done by the Department this year, and it is probable that results would have been still better had the supply of virus been as good, but unfortunately, for various reasons, there were several breaks in the regular supply of virus, and on the whole there was no supply of virus for 86 days during the year. This was responsible for 1840 head of cattle being inoculated by the S.A.method, and to hyperimmunisation not being undertaken in 769 outbreaks.

During the year 1,62,950 animals were protected against Rinderpest by the S.S.method, as against 2,30,442 of the previous year, and 1,840 by the S.A. method as against 2,300.

From statistics collected, the following are the results of S.S. inoculation in the State during 1929-30 (Vide Appendix IX)

No. of animals inoculated by S.S method.	No. of animals inoculated - that were hyper-immunised.	Results among the Inoculated							
		Reactors within 4 days.	Deaths	Reactors between 4th & 7th days	Deaths	Reactors between 7th & 14th days	Deaths	Attacks after 14 days	DEATHS
1,62,950	79,313	1,101	171	6,157	84	2,529	45	275	76

Excluding the deaths from among the reactors within 4 days, which animals were undoubtedly already infected at the time of inoculation, and also from among animals that were attacked after the 14th day, as these latter, it can be assumed, were not immunised through the virus not being virulent from one cause or another, it will be observed that results of inoculation are more than satisfactory, the mortality working out to an ~~infinitesimal~~ negligible percentage.

S.S.inoculation was a failure in seven villages, where the disease continued to prevail, and there were 230 attacks and 75 deaths among those inoculated. In all the seven villages the majority of the cattle were not hyperimmunised, and undoubtedly the virus, used in the first inoculations, was not virulent. This is one of the accidents which cannot be avoided, when the virus takes time to reach the villages where it is required.

S.S.inoculation has undoubtedly been a great success in the State, as is proved by the fact that, though rinderpest appeared again this year in 11 villages where the cattle had been protected over three years ago by this method, and in 25 villages where they were protected during the last 3 years, no attacks or deaths, among those previously inoculated, were brought to the notice of the staff. This has more than ever impressed on the people the usefulness of preventive inoculation, and that people in villages are now coming forward more readily for plague inoculation, has been remarked by Medical Officers.

ANTHRAX - Of the 2,013 outbreaks of anthrax registered during the year, only 571 could be attended to personally by the staff. The remaining outbreaks were mostly sporadic, and instructions were sent to the Patels of the villages, as to the precautionary measures to be taken, and to report further cases.

Australian spore vaccine, and American aggressin were both used for protecting cattle and sheep with encouraging results, but in areas where anthrax is endemic the immunity conferred was observed to be varying.

8,024 animals were protected against anthrax during the year.

BLACKQUARTER - Protective inoculation against Blackquarter has become very popular, and the staff have protected 54,080 animals during the year, against 27,146 done last year. Blackquarter aggressin from Muktesar was exclusively used for protective inoculation.

With the decrease in the number of rinderpest outbreaks, and with the opening of more Veterinary Dispensaries every year, it is hoped that the staff will be able in future years to personally attend to

attend to all outbreaks of Blackquarter and Anthrax, which are the cause of such heavy mortality among the better cared for and more valuable young animals, and so are a serious loss to the Stock breeder.

HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICAEMIA - Very little attention could be paid to this disease, as rinderpest kept the staff fully employed. Of the 494 outbreaks registered together with the 15 pending from the previous year, 204 were attended to personally by the staff, and in the remaining 305 cases written instructions were sent to the Patels of villages. In a few villages where the disease had appeared annually, 3,996 vaccinations were undertaken with Muktesar vaccine. In most of the villages the disease was sporadic, and did not assume a virulent form

OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:-

FOOT & MOUTH - A noticeable feature of the year was the very mild incidence of Foot and mouth disease throughout the State. The disease which was widespread in the Malnad tracts during the previous year, was confined during the year to a limited area.

SHEEP POX prevailed in a mild form in the Chitaldrug, and Kolar Districts. Vaccination with cow pox lymph, conducted last year on a few flocks, failed to give any immunity. The preparation of a special vaccine is under investigation.

PARASITIC DISEASES are becoming a serious problem and are responsible for retarding the development of our young stock, and also for the poor condition of the older stock. Though various methods of treatment have been adopted, very little progress has been made owing to stock owners being uneducated and indifferent. Until more attention is paid to the grazing areas and hygienic conditions of the maintenance of live stock, it is impossible to better present conditions.

PERSONNEL.

The staff as a whole have done another year's splendid work in spite of the fact that many of them had to undergo severe personal discomfort and sickness while working in the unhealthy tracts.

Two Veterinary Inspectors, Mr.K.N.Kailasam and Mr.K.E.Subramanai deserve special mention for exceptionally good work they have done. Besides, having done good work, they have taken a keen interest in the investigation of disease, and were a great help to the Scientifi Section of the Department.

In the Shimoga Division more than six Veterinary Inspectors had to go on sick leave during the year, and some of them had to be transferred to healthy stations.

Although Government were pleased to sanction a reorganisation of the Department, and fix a time scale of pay, the allocation of officers has unfortunately not yet been approved of. This has caused considerable discontent among the staff, and a real grievance among many who have lost their annual increments for the last three years. Though the pay fixed is more satisfactory than in the previous reorgainsations, resignations continue.

There is also much discontent among the lower subordinates owing to their pay not being improved. Great trouble is taken to train these men, but just as they become useful assistants to the Inspectors, they resign their appointments to better themselves. The result is that untrained and inexperienced men are continually being taken on to the detriment of the work of the Department.

During the year eight Veterinary Graduates from the Madras Veterinar College, one from the Bengal College, three from the Bombay College, and eight from the Punjab College were entertained. Fourteen Veterinary Inspectors have since resigned.

Mr.G.Narayana Murthy, Veterinary Inspector, completed a post-graduate course at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore.

There were 26 Mysore stipendiary students undergoing training in the Punjab Veterinary College, three in the Madras College, and one in the Bengal Veterinary College.

Of these, four graduates from the Punjab College, and one from the Madras College completed their course, and have joined the Department.

During the year four new students were deputed to the Punjab Vety. College for study. Of these one resigned to take up service in Africa, and one fell ill, and failed to pass the examination. He has since been transferred to the Madras College. One second year student, having twice failed, has had to leave the College.

Three fresh students were selected during the year for study

study at the Madras Veterinary College and joined the College on 1st July 1930. Three more students are still to be selected for the Punjab Veterinary College.

HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES.

Seven new Dispensaries were opened during the year at Mandya, Bowringpet, Bagepalli, Kadur, Honnali, Hosanagar, and Rampur. This makes a total of 57 Veterinary Institutions in the State, but more are needed, especially where the individual charge exceeds one Taluk.

All the District hospitals, and several of the Veterinary Dispensaries still remain poorly equipped. Such instruments as they now possess, require to be replaced. This state of affairs seriously affects the efficiency and usefulness of these institutions.

BUILDINGS - Most of the Veterinary Institutions are still located in rented and unsuitable buildings, and in most cases, although the local bodies are willing to pay their quota, Government have not provided additional funds to meet the provincial quota.

Fortunately, a few charitably disposed citizens have generously provided buildings for dispensaries. ~~Two of these buildings~~, One erected by Patel Venkatagowda of Sravanbelagola, at Channarayapatna, was opened on the 17th November 1929 by the Second Member of Council, Rajamantrapravina C.B.Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., and the other, erected by Doulat Hanumiah Chetty at Malvalli, was opened on the 17th April 1930 by the Dewan of Mysore, Amirul-Mulk Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Kt., G.I.E., O.B.E.

The building ~~started~~ begun by the late Sowcar Mysore Sivananjappa at Tiptur, was completed by his son Sowcar Mahalingappa, and it has since also been opened by the Dewan of Mysore. Two more buildings are being erected, one at Saklespur, and one at Thirthahalli. These are likely to be opened during this year.

1,22,901 fresh cases were admitted into the several Veterinary Institutions in the State for treatment. 12,717 castrations, and 9,197 surgical operations were performed during the year at these Institutions. There has been a slight fall in the admissions, and in the average daily attendance. The reason for this is that the Inspectors in charge are more often away attending to outbreaks, than at their Institutions.

Until the strength of the Department is increased, as

study at the Madras Veterinary College, and joined the College on 1st July 1930. Three more students are still to be selected for the Punjab Veterinary College.

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Fortunately, a few charitably disposed citizens have generously provided buildings for dispensaries. ~~Two of these buildings,~~ One erected by Patel Venkatagowda of Sravanbelagola, at Channarayapatna, was opened on the 17th November 1929 by the Second Member of Council, Rajamantrapravina Sakha C.S.Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., and the other, erected by Doulat Ramaniah Chetty, at Malvalli, was opened on the 17th April 1930 by the Dewan of Mysore, Aminul-Mulk Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Kt., G.I.E., O.B.E.

The building started by the late Sowcar Mysore Sivananjappa, at Tiptur, was completed by his son, Sowcar Mahalingappa, and it has since also been opened by the Dewan of Mysore. Two more buildings are being erected, one at Sakleapur, and one at Thirthahalli. These are likely to be opened during this year.

1,22,901 fresh cases were admitted into the several Veterinary Institutions in the State for treatment. 12,717 cesstrutions, and 9,197 surgical operations were performed during the year at these Institutions. There has been a slight fall in the admissions, and in the average daily attendance. The reason for this is, that the Inspectors in charge are more often away attending to outbreaks, than at their Institutions.

Until the strength of the Department is increased, as

increased, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, this trouble must continue. If the assistants to the Inspets were better trained and capable men, they would, to a large extent, be able to attend to the Hospital work during the Inspectors' enforced absence, but, as already stated, discontent prevails, and owing to frequent resignations among the subordinate staff, inexperienced and untrained men have to be employed.

WORK DONE ON TOUR.

Veterinary Inspectors continued to do systematic touring, in spite of the large number of outbreaks of contagious diseases they had to attend to, to castrate scrub bulls, and to treat and operate on animals requiring treatment in the villages they visited.

The staff, while on tour, castrated 29,649 animals against 23,943 of the previous year; treated 29,313 against 44,434 of the previous year; and performed 892 surgical operations. The fall in the number of cases treated, is, to a large extent due to the fall in the number of foot and mouth outbreaks throughout the State.

CATTLE FAIRS.

Cattle Fairs continue to be held under no system. Often the dates, on which these Fairs are to be held, are not intimated in time to this Department, which results in the staff getting to a Fair when it is nearly over, and in their not being able to take steps to stop Fairs from being held in Taluks where there is rinderpest.

The local Revenue authorities shirk their responsibility on the plea that the Cattle Fair is being managed either by the District Board, or the Municipality, or by private individuals, who have no rules or regulations to guide them. This state of affairs was responsible for a Cattle Fair being held at Tagarai, in the Shimoga District without timely intimation being given to this Department at a time when several villages in the vicinity were affected with rinderpest, and it was only after a large number of cattle had collected

collected that steps could be taken to stop the Fair, and disperse the cattle. Besides, there are no means by which cattle at these Fairs, suffering from contagious diseases, or cattle coming from infected villages, can be efficiently dealt with. Animals, segregated, are removed by their owners as soon as the Veterinary Inspector leaves to attend to something else. The rules and regulations framed for the organisation and management of Cattle Shows and Fairs by the Special Committee appointed by Government 1928-29, to consider this question, should, in the interests of the State, be early considered, and approved of by Government.

Of the 90 Cattle Fairs held during the year, the staff attended 88, and, as far as possible, temporary dispensaries were opened, and the simple method of castration, by the Burdizzo pincers, was demonstrated.

Owing to Rinderpest, the Cattle Fairs at Bagepti and Mallappan Jatra in the Tumkur District, Yeldur, Avani, Chiktirupathi, and Talakayalbetta, in the Kolar District, and at Hunsur in the Bangalore District, were stopped by the District Magistrates.

BREEDING BULLS.

There were thirteen bulls, and two buffalo bulls at the Veterinary Institutions at the beginning of the year. Three young Amrit Mahal bulls were supplied to the Department from the Ajjampur Breeding Station, and have been placed at Bangalore, Madhugiri, and Chikballapur Veterinary Hospitals.

During the year one bull at Hassan died of pinoplasmosis, and the one at Chikmagalur was sold, as it was not useful.

Eight hundred and one cows, and one hundred and seventy eight buffalo cows were served during the year.

CONFERENCES.

Owing to the large number of outbreaks of contagious diseases, the staff were fully occupied, and were able to attend only 35 out of the 67 District and Taluk Conferences.

JATKA PONIES.

With the advent of Motor buses throughout the State, the Jutka has practically disappeared, though a few still ply for hire between Railway Stations and towns.

In the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, where there are still a considerable number of vehicles drawn by horses and ponies, the Municipalities employ no qualified Veterinary Inspectors. Consequently horses, ponies and bullocks unfit for use, are seen plying for hire on the roads. The examination of Jutka ponies continue to be made, but these examinations serve no useful purpose, unless prompt action is taken by the Police on the reports of the Veterinary Inspectors.

SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

During the year laboratory accommodation was provided with the Mycological Section of the Agricultural Research Laboratories, and a section for Veterinary work was started on a small scale with the necessary equipment. This enabled work to be done with some system, and also facilitated the routine examination of specimens and material sent by the staff field workers.

The question of sanctioning an establishment, and providing funds for the purchase of chemicals and glassware, and also for the purchase and maintenance of animals for experimental purposes, is still under the consideration of Government.

During the year the work already begun for the investigation of Johne's disease, Anthrax, Sheep-pox and Parasitic Diseases, was continued.

The following is a resume of work done during the year:-

Johne's Disease - Seventy calves, comprised the second batch vaccinated with modified vaccine supplied from Muktesar, and of these twelve died. Six pointed definitely to Johne's disease, and the rest to Anthrax, Foot and Mouth disease, and injuries. Of the remaining 58, three were sold, and the rest, some of which have calved, are apparently in good health. Those that calved are milking well.

It has been definitely proved that vaccination has given very encouraging results, as of the 49 animals that died of Johne's disease

disease on the Farm during the last three years, only six deaths occurred among those vaccinated. Systematic vaccination of yearlings each year is therefore under consideration.

24 animals, clinically affected with Johne's disease, were segregated in the Konan Kotige Kaval, and were treated with Chaulmoogra Oil. Of these, six had a prolonged course of treatment and two of them died, one of foot and mouth, and the other of septic metritis. Of the remaining four, one calved and was returned to the Farm where it is giving 32 lbs of milk daily. One, a Scindi Cow (D.66) which was also returned to the Farm, calved, but began to lose condition, though it did not scour. This cow was again segregated, and treated with the oil, and has since got into condition again, and has taken the bull.

The remaining two, a cow and a bullock, are both now in condition, and the cow has taken the bull.

Out of the others that were segregated, eleven died, but un - fortunately it was not possible to collect material for examination except in a very few cases.

Anthrax - The comparative tests carried out with regard to aggressin vaccination on horses and sheep, were studied in detail. The tests conducted showed that immunity after aggressin vaccination, does not last longer than eight months. It was therefore arranged to carry out further experiments on the suitability of adopting sero vaccination on horses, using attenuated live culture. During the year one thousand doses of anthrax serum were prepared from the three horses placed at our disposal for the comparative tests. Ten young horses, and two controls were placed at our disposal by the Military authorities for a preliminary sero-vaccination test. A strain of field virus was titrated by Laboratory methods, and tried on one horse, five sheep, and the small laboratory animals, and was found safe for use. A vaccine from this tested material was prepared, and a field test of 40 sheep in Chennarayapatna Taluk was conducted. The strain was found to be safe, and was used for the sero vaccination of the ten young horses, with the result that one of the controls died on the